ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

The Asia, which left Liverpool on the 10th inst., and erived at this port on Thursday morning, brings nearly

The Peace Congress is the leading topic of discussion. The exiled Indian potenta'es will plead their causes before it by memorial. The English and French Gov. connects are consulting to the s-tilement of Italian Shire-but will probably fail to satisfy Anatria.

The Directors of the Great Eastern had called meeting of the charebolders for the 15th, but postponed it for a month. Great dissatisfaction existed; meeting would severtheless be held. The Directors have resolved to borrow money upon the security of

About £180,663, being nearly one-balf of the treasmes shipment, has been recovered from the wreck of the Royal Charter.

The ship Swiftenes had arrived from Australia with a willien and a balf- of dollars.

Nothing of much interest from France. The Govexperent proposes to expend \$1,500,000 in fortifying they ort of Algeria.

To oughout Piedmont and Lombardy the electoral agism on continues. Trade clubs and associations have been a unsformed into electoral committees. The gational colony is very strong.

The copie of Sprin are getting disentiated with the

war as sinst Morocco, It is said that O Donnell intended to return to Madrid, the army remaining cocamped in Africa through the Winter. An order had been given for a levy in dangery of 50,000 men.

France usiria we learn that the pretensions of the Hengarises are on the increase, and it was thought that the astoration of the Constitution would not suffice, weight its maintenance was guaranteed by the great Powers. German poity is yet discossed with a variety of onin-

ions. They fferences between Prassia and the Hesse Electerate are in a fair way of being settled through the intervention of the Federal Diet.

A letter tran St. Petersburg, requived in London, has the following: "A courier arrived to-day in 42 days from the Amoon

with great text. The Emperor of Caina has given the Euseman notice to quit, as he had never authorized the cession of twittery, and had only just heard of the self ment. Megawhile, the Russian Embassy at Pekin led up in its Palace."

The above statement had not in any way been confirmes when the Asia sailed.

Augeler Ministernal crisis had occurred in Turkey through dissensions between Fond Pasha and Redshid Parha. Fund resigned, but the Sultan refused to accept. Agermanent agreement between them seemed impossible. Fund was the only Minister opposed to the Suez Caral.

From India we have no confirmation of the ramored death of Nana Sabib.

From Melianurse we hear of important commercial failures.

The London money market was buoyant, with a further rise in prices. Console closed on the 8th at 974, dividend on; on the 9th at 95, 296, ex div. Money in brick demand, and in good supply. Freights na-changed. The Cotton market had been dult throughout the week. In Breadstuff's sales had been brick. Wheat in rather better request. Cossons leave of shut for money, 95; 296 for the

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

Frem Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 9, 1859. The Italian question, which for the last few months has almost exclusively engrossed the minds of the diplomatists of the moneyed classes and of the daily press, has a respite for three weeks. The Corgress, so much desired by France and Russia, so much dreaded by Austria, Naples, and the Pope, and not very favorably viewed by England, Sarand not very favorably viewed by England, Sardinia, and Prussis, will assemble at Paris on the 5th of January, and it is understood that there shall be no change in the state of Italy up to that time, and virtually up to the first decision in regard to the Duckies and Legations. With that decision the Italian question will enter upon a new phase, since either the revolted States will resist, in arms and under the leadership of Garibaldi, a decision replacing the it under the Archducal tyranny and the stupid despotism of a Cardinal Legate, or Austria and the expelled Dukes will make some in a very should the Congress ignore their pretended rights and reservations. But while the Italian question for a moment retires into the background, the Hungarian question grows in importance, and may teen force itself upon the Congress. The Austrian Government, always bigoted, always dogmatic, and force the library of the control of the great a people.

Would be an irreparable fault. It would penet are the Union with a gaping fissure which would lead in the center of Brown with a gaping fissure which would lead in the center of Brown with a gaping fissure which would lead in the center of Brown with a gaping fissure which would lead in the center of Brown with a gaping fissure which would lead in the center of Brown with a gaping fissure which would lead in the center of Brown with a gaping fissure which well as force of Brown with a gaping fissure which would lead in the center of Brown with a gaping fissure which would lead in the center of Brown with a gaping fissure which would lead in the center of Brown with a gaping fissure which well had in the center of Brown with a gaping fissure which well as force of Brown with a gaping fissure which well as force of Brown with a gaping fissure which well as force of Brown with a gaping fissure which well as force of Brown with a gaping fissure which well as force of Brown with a gaping fissure which well as force of Brown with a gaping fissure which well as force of Brown with a Hungatian question grows in importance, and may seen force itself upon the Congress. The Austrian Government, always bigoted, always dogmatic, and always mismanaging everything within its reach, has actely been meddling with the organization of the Protestant Church in Hungary. A decree, drawn up several years ago by some German wise-acres, who have lost even the traditions of political or ecclesiastical self-government, communicated to the Protestant Churches in Hungary two years ago, and at that time unanimously rejected, has finally been sent by Count Thun, the Minister of Putlic Worship and Instruction, to the Jecuits of the Collegio Romano at Rome, there to receive the last touches from the reverend fathers of the Order of St. Ignatius Loyola, so well acquainted with the desires and requirements of Protestantism. On the 1st of September the decree was jublished. The South German papers praised it, of course, as the great charter of liberty, but the Protestants in Hungary had no intention of acquiescing in its restriction of freedom of discussion, and of the liberty of elections. One after another the Districts met and protested against Count Thun's jesuitical organization. The Count, who, previous to 1848, called himself a Liberal (!), grew furious at the unexpected resistance, ordered the Protestants to be satisfied, and forbade any further protest from the Districts against his decree. The Protestants in Hungary, however, are not so clumsy as to be at once overawed by a ministerial decree; they defied it in some places, in others they evaded it, and continned to denounce the organization of the minister in the meetings of the Seniorates. Count Thun's nerves could not brook such insubordination. He had, therefore, the Right Rev. S. Topperezer, Superin-tending Administrator of the Tibiscan District, and the Hon. Edward Zsedenyi, a highly respected and wealthy gentleman, who had taken the lead of the agitation, summoned to appear before the Provi-sional Criminal Court at Kaschau on a charge of

treason, on the 30th of November.

This persecution, however, is not confined to the Protestants. At the same time that the Protestant leaders were summoned to the Criminal Court, the United Greek Bishops of Munkacs, the R. M. Popovico was kidnspped in his Episcopal was a brother prelate, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Ezathmar, M. Hans, who introduced the Austrian police into the residence of the Bishop of Munkaes, and had him arrested. This Bishop of Szathmar is not a Hungarian, but a German, sent by Court Thus to Hungary about six years ago, when he began to see that the Hungarian Bishops could not be trusted by the Austrian Government, and that in spite of the Concordat they remain good patriots, educating a national priesthood, and not Ultramontane shavelings. The treacherous behaviour of Bishop Hans makes his position heh aviour of Bishop Hans makes he position now somewhat uncomfortable, perhaps even dangerous. The Hungarian is not revengeful, still he is accustomed to resent private or public heason severely. I do not think that henceforth any Life and Fire Iosurance Company would dare to deal with the Bishop. It is said that the distressed diocesans of the kidnapped Bishops of Munkacs have carried their complaints to the Emperor of Russia, V. It is thus that Austrian stupidity drives her subjects to the protec-

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. | is the real sick man, more dangerously sick indeed |

VICTOR HUGO ON JOHN BROWN.

VICTOR HUGO ON JOHN BROWN.

To the Leater of the London Star:
Sin: When our thoughts dwell upon the United States of America, a majestic form rises before the eye of imagination. It is a Washington!
Look, then, to what is taking place in that country of Washington at this present moment.

In the Southern States of the Union there are Slaves, and this circumstance is regarded with indignation, as the most monstrons of inconsistencies, by the pure and logical conscience of the Northern States. A white man, a free man, John Brown, sought to deliver these negro shaves from hondage. Assuredly, if insurrection is ever a sacred duty, it must be so when it is directed against Slavery. John Brown endeavored to commence the work of emancipation by the liberation of slaves in Viegonia. Phoos, austere, animated with the old Furium spirit, insured by the apirit of the Gospel, be sounded to these men, these oppressed breaters, the rallying-cry of Freedom. The slaves, enervated by servitude, made no response to the appeal. Slavery afficies the soul with deafness. Brown, though deserted, still fought at the head of a handful of heroic men; he struggled; he was riddled with balls; his two young sons, sacred martyrs, fell dead at his side, and he hamself was taken. This is what they call the affair of Harper's Ferry.

John thrown has been tried, with four of his commence, Stephens, Coppic, Green, and Copeland.

What has been the character of his trial? Let us sum it up in a few words:

John Bown, upon a wretched pallet, with six half

me it up in a few words: John Brown, upon a wretched pallet, with six half Jein Brown, upon a wretched pallet, with six half gaping wounds, a gun-shot wound in his sem, another in his lowe, and two in his head, scarcely con-cious of surrounding sounds, bathing his mattress in blood, and with the ghostly presences of his two dead sone ever beside him; his four fellow-sufferers wounded, dragging themselves along by his side; Stephens bleeding from four saber wounds; justice in a harry and overleaping all obstacles; an interney, Huster, who suffers him to have his way; the hearing cut who wishes to proceed hastily, and a judge, Parker, who suffers him to have his way; the hearing cut short, almost every application for delay refused, forged and mutilated documents produced, the wit nesses for the defense himsped, every obstacle theory in the way of the prisoner's connect, two camen loaded with canister stationed in the Court, of orders given to the juilette to shoot the prisoners if they sought to escupe, forty minutes of deliberation, and shree men senenced to the. I declare on my honorabat all this took place, not in Turkey, but in America.

America.
Such things cannot be done with impunity in the Such amings cannot be done with impunity in the face of the civilized world. The universal conscience of humanity is an ever-watchful eye. Let the judges of Charlestown, and Hunter, and Parker, and the shaveholding jurors, and the whole acquisition of Virginia, jones ron it well; they are watched! They are not alone in the world.

At this agence of the

At this moment America attracts the eyes of the

At this moment America attracts the eyes of the whole of Europe.

Join Bigwn, condemned to die, was to have been hanged on the i'd of December—this very fizy.

But news that just reached us. A respite has been granted to him. It is not until the lith that he is to die. The interval is a brief one. Before it has ended will a cry for mercy have had time to make itself effectually bear?

No rester, I tis our duty to speak out.

effectually heard?

No matter! it is our duty to speak out.

Ferhaps a second respite may be granted. America is a noble nation. The impulse of humanity springs quickly into life among a free people. We may yet here that Brown will be saved.

It it were otherwise, if Brown should die on the reaffold on the lith of December, what a terrible colonier.

executioner of Brown, let us avow it openly The executioner of Brown, let us avow it openly of the day of the Kings is past, and the day of the recoles dawns, and to the people we are bound italkly to speak the truth—the executioner of Brown would be neither the autorney Hunter, nor the judge Parker, nor the Governor Wise, nor the Safe of Virginia; it would be, though we can scarce think or speak of it without a shudder, the whole American Lenublic. Kepublic.
The more one loves, the more one admires, the more

The more one loves, the more one admires, the more one venerates that Republe, the more beautsick one teels at the contemplation of such a catastro-be. A single State ought not to have the power to dishonor all the rest, and in this case there is an obvious justification for a Federal intervention. Otherwise, by hestitating to interfere when it might prevent a crime, the Union becomes a participator in its guilt. No matter how interse may be the indignation of the generous Northern States, the Southern States force them to chare the opprobrium of this murder. All of us, no matter who we may be, who are bound together as compatitots by the common tie of democratic creed, feel conselves in some measure compromised. If the scaffold should be creeted on the 16th of December, the incorruptible voice of history would thenceforward testify that the sugues Confederation of the New World had added to all its ties of hely brotherhood a brother. Hood of blood, and the 10-ces of that splendid Republic would be bound together with the running moose that hung from the gibbet of Brown.

It is a bond that can only kill.

in the end to its entire disruption. It is possible that it e execution of Brown might establish Slavery on a firm baris in Virginia, but it is certain that it would shake to its center the entire fabric of American de-

morracy. You preserve your infamy, but you sacrifice your glory.

Viewed in a moral light, it seems to me that a portion of the enlighterment of humanity would be eclipted, that even the ideas of justice and injustice would be obscured on the day which should wittess As for myself, though I am but a mere etom, yet be-

As for myrelf, though I sm but a mere etem, yet being, as I sm, in common with all other men, inspired with the conscience of humanity, I fall on my knees weeping before the great spangled banner of the New World, and with clasped hands, and with profund and filial respect, I implore the illustrious American Republic, eiter of the French Republic, to see to the safety of the universal moral law, to save John Brown, to denotish the threatening scaffold of the 16th of December, and not to suffer that, beneath its eyes, and I add, with a shudder, almost by its fault, a crime should be perpetrated surpassing the first fratricide in miceity.

quity.

For—yes, let America know it and ponder on it well—there is something more terrible than Cain slaying Abel: It is Washington slaying Sparacus.

VICTOR HUGO.

Hauteville House, Dec. 2, 1859.

A NOBLEMAN BANISHED.

A NOBLEMAN BANISHED.

Correspondence of The London Daily News.

St. Petkassung, Dec. 1, 1859.

The dismissal and banishment of a high official functionary is now-a-days a circumstance of such very unusual occurrence that an act of this nature which has just taken place has caused a deep and painful constraint in this cutifal.

has just taken place has caused a deep and paintul
sentation in this capital.

A noblemen of atcient family, Michael Basobrasoff
by anne, who has hitherto filled an office of high civil
rank, being a real (in contra-distinction to a titular)
Councillor of State, has been summarily dismissed the
service, and banshed from St. Petersburg and Moservice, and banshed from St. Petersburg and Moservice, the property of the property of the property for the property of the proper Controller of State, has been summarily dismissed the service, and banshed from St. Petersburg and Moscow, for laving—so report says—presumed to draw up a constitution for Russia and present it to the Emperor. Basebraseft is the son of a senator, and nephew of Prince Crioff, in independent circumstances and even wealthy, being possessed of large landed property. It is true that he drew up a memoirs on the vexed question of the emancipation of the serfs, and presented it to the Crar through Prince Delgorukow I., the head of the gendarmerie, and director of the third department of the Emperor's private cabinet. In this accument he declares himself decidedly in favor of the total liberation of the serfs, but he proves that the nobles will be placed by such a measure in a very different situation, and having lost the political influence they hitherto enjoyed, will no longer have the moral power or pecuniary means of supporting the throne, unless some concessions are made them in order to restore the balance of the political scales.

He then proceeds to remark on the great discontent produced among the nobles by the report of the Committee on the Emancipation of the Serfs, as the proposed manner of executing that measure must necessarily place them at a munifest disadvantage, cause them a serious loss in laboring hands, and consequent terrocciation of their landed property, and denoise

rily place them at a manifest disadvantage, cause them a serious loss in laboring hands, and consequent depreciation of their landed property, and deprive them of their hereditary rights and privileges, which are the most certain guarantees for their fidelity and loyally to the erown. He, therefore, proposes the establishment of a Duma, or great Council of Nobles, according to the ancient Russian usage, with a censultative voice on all matters connected with the State. It was this which gave rise to the report that he had demanded a Constitution.

demanded a Constitution.

There is some ground for M. Basobrasoff's descrip There is some ground for M. Basobrasoff's description of Napoleon on one side, and the Czar on the other; and this empire is called a great power, and pillar of the European Persureby, while it

tions of the nobles on what appeared to them the obtions of the nobles on what appeared to them the objectionable portions of the projected measure for ematcipating the serfs; and though they have now been
kicking their beels here for some months, they have
not been able to penetrate further than the ante-chamber of the Emperor, and have consequently not had an
opportunity to lay before but their whites on the subject. Many of the members of the deputations lost all
latterier, and returned to their homes in disgust.

In the newn time the Laberal party are disided in
their originas as to the merits of the case. Some of

In the mean time the Liberal party are divided in their quisions as to the merits of the case. Some of them are glad to get rid of Busobrasoff, and see him disgrared, as in his memoire he declares himself most unequivocally in favor of the emancipated persacts receiving free grants of land and houses at the expense of the owners of estates, while others are indicannatable banishment, which they conceive to be an unpartenable affront to the whole of their order. The great majority, however, are undecided whether to langh or be reticusly any at the dividual of the reticusly and the continuous factors.

At all events, it is an event of great significance, and may be followed by the most important results. It is

as the event, it is an event of great significance, and perfectly clear that the Emperor is not inclined to take any steps before he has deliberately made up his mind on the subject; but it is equally true that a certain pressure from without is exercised on him, which, after pressure from without is exercised to otherwise. It is this event, will rather increase than otherwise. It is not long since a certain Councillor Machin was han-ished from St. Petersburg for doing that which is now an every day occurrence—viz: reading out load in a public coffic bouse extracts from Kolokoll, a periodical public led in London by Alexander Herzen. But the case of M. Ismobrasoff is much more flagrant and im-portant, both on account of his own personal rank and distinguished relatives us we'll as the general interest cit for the cause of which he is a martyr.

elt for the cause of which he is a martyr.

It is generally understood that the nobleman in question has been banisted to Sheria, but the official pursual publishes an order of the day signed by the Minister of the Interior, merely stating that "Michael Biscobsecoff, one of the Emperor's Chamberlaishs, and "a real member of the Council of State, has been distingted the service, by virtue of the 1,239th article of the Legalations for the Council of State, he bear distincted in the first of the Regulations for the Council of State, he could be serviced by the state of the Regulations for the Council of State of the Regulations for the Council of the State of the Regulations for the Council of the State of the Regulations for the Council of the State o "the third clapter of the Regulations for the Civil "Service." Referring to the article in question, we find it forbids officials from meddling in affairs which

MR. RAREY IN LONDON.

MR. RAKEY IN LONDON.

From The Leads in Times, De. 6.

Mr. Barrey told us that a horse would be introduced of which the chief mark as to character was that nobody could ride hile. A wirry gray now appeared.

Mr. Barrey soon hobbled him, with the intention, as he told us, of showing his power over him, and to prepare him for the ride. The horse made no resistance to this rest of the business, nor to being thrown on his side. This was done in a minute, and, strangely enough, he showed Mr. Barrey to knock his feet together and to go through some other performances. I now looked for a test of power far more valuable than that in the praceding case. The horse's sole objection seemed to be against being ridden, and for this he reserved all his energies. Mr. Barrey soon mounted without saddle, and for about a minute showed some first-rate horse-manship in sticking on. However, he soon dismounted and called for a saddle. This was put on, and Mr. Barrey mounted again, but it was soon evident that he had he light work before him. There was not in this case the slightest appearance of any influence gained over the animal, though a wooderfully fine display of herseman-hip. The borse traversed all parts of the areas, kicking furiously and indefatigably, with occasional rears and pawing of the air violently. Mr. Barrey's chief endeavor was to keep him turning round rapidly and thus to subdue him: but every now and then the horse seemed to defeat the effort, and began lashing out and rearing again. Three times he then whimself down, and most extraordi ary were the courage and skill with which Mr. Barey each time extricated himself from the roll of the horse, and was lierally in the saddle again before the animal, nimble as age and skill with which Mr. Rarey each time extereared himself from the roll of the horse, and was lierally in the saddle again before the animal, nimble as
he was, had time to be on his legs. The same contest
then began again and lasted for a cons derable time,
but terminated with Mr. Rarey's victory—at least a
near ag reach to victory, as he rede two or three times
round the areas without further exhibition of violence on the part the of hore. His composure, skill, and courage were sliegether a most imposing sight; the horsemanship was worderful, and drew forth much sympathy and applause, especially the instantaneous occupant on of the widdle and commencement of the struggle again after the successive falls. It was, however, a triumph

of horsemanship, and of horsemanship only.

From the London Times, Dec. 9.

Precirely at half-past seven Mr. Rarey entered the space railed off for his operations, and announced that he had two animals which, if they answered to the description he had received with them, would afford good objects for illustrating his mode of treatment. A bright brown mare was led from the stable, and as A bright brown mare was led from the stable, and as she passed judges of horsefiesh were loud in their praise of the Leantiful points she possessed. Mr. Rarey, previous to the commencement of his operations, informed his andience that the mare then before them was the property of a gentleman named Lang, and the lasd quality of so benutiful a specimen of the brute creation was the objection she had to any person suddling are riding her. For a few seconds Mr. Rarey stood by the mare's shoulder, and having, as he can't dit, became acquainted with the animal, he ends avoied in the neatest and nimblest manner possible, to retain his sent upon her back without success; he deavoied in the nearest and nimblest manner possible, to retain his seat upon her back without success; he then applied his short strap to one of her fore legs, and gave the mare a turn in her new position. Of course she squealed reared, and plunged very violently for a moment or two, but on the other leg being limbered up she went over on her side, and allowed Mr. larey to commence his treatment without the slightest objection. By degrees Mr. Rarey familiarised the nare with the saddle, and after mounting and remounting four or five times she allowed him to retain his position on her back, but at the same time showing that she was anything but pleased with the proceeding.

Proceeding.

He then tried her at a gentle trot, but again she reared He then tried her at a gentle trot, but again she reared and plunged with great violence, but on this occasion the only thing remarkable was the tenacity with which Mr. Rarey kept his seat, his efforts proving him to be one of the finest borsemen of the day. Finding her endeavors to rid herself of her companion vain, the naire succombed, and was led out of the space by a straw attached to the bridle, amid the loudest observ. etraw attached to the bridle, amid the loudest cheers. The next subject was by far the most dangerous of the two; it was a strong, lowerful gray horse, addicted to the most dangerous of all vices—biting. The owner of the horse sent his character with hum, which, on being read to the audience, stated that the animal was the most dangerous and vicious animal he had ever met with. Three times be had bit his groom in a very dangerous marker, and on one occasion so seriously that for three weeks the poor fellow was the inmate of a hospital. When the horse was given into the hunds of Mr. Rarey, it were a strong iron muzzle—a very wise piecuation, as before the talented operator had time to commence his mode of treatment he made had time to commence his mode of treatment he made an attempt to give him a taste of his quality. The fore legs of the horse were strapped up in the usual manner, but the kicking and punging in this case were ten times more violent than in the former subject. For ten minutes the horse resisted all artempts to put him on his side, fighting the whole time with the utmost desperation, lashing, rearing, and enapping his teeth with great violence. All parts of the area were traversed, but at last the horse succumbed, and down he went perfectly exhausted. It was now 8:40 o'clock, and the muzzle still on the savare but nearly exhausted brute. Mr. Rarey now seized the horse by the muzzle, and a desperate encounter the horse by the muzzle, and a desperate encounter again commenced, the object being to let the horse know that it was in the hands of its master. This conknow that it was in the hands of its master. This con-test having concluded, Mr. Rarcy commenced getting on good terms with the "Southern brute," and at 8:52, just eleven minutes from the time the horse went down, he removed the iron muzzle and placed his hand in the horse's mouth without the slightest injury. After fondling, patting, and stroking the re-combent steed, to which acts of kindness it seemed not at all invariable it was allowed to rise and may the at all insensible, it was allowed to rise, and, as in the former case, was led before the audience by the aid of a straw. Mr. Karey informed his audience that he did not suppose the horse was entirely cured of its vicious properaty, but he said he felt confident that with kind and proper treatment, and a little patience, the horse would soon forget its bud habit. The applause that would seen forget its bud habit. The algorithms and after followed this announcement was enthusiastic and after thanking the ladies and gentlemen present, Mr. Rarey

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Directors of the Great Ship Company notify that the special meeting called for January 11 is for the purpose of laying before the shareholders the whole financial position of the Company; of taking into consideration the raising of further capital by preference shares or otherwise; the procuring money on mortgage or otherwise, and any proposals that may be made for chartering or purchasing the ship.

The London Times says the liabilities to be met immediately are said to reach 445,000, against which

mediately are said to reach £45,000, against which they have only £1,100 in the hands of their bankers. There is, however, £7,242 due on arrears of calls, so that £36,638 is the exact sum to be provided. The amount of shares issued is £363,258, and £26,742 remine to his instead in £363,258.

mains to be issued.

The London Daily News says the Company have

The London Daily News says the Company have made arrangements to betrow £40,000 on six months on mortgage of the Great Eastern, in order to meet pressing claims.

The London Times announces that the vacant seat on the bench has been filled by the appointment of the Solicitor General, Sir H. Keating. No decision has as yet been arrived at as to the sucressor of the Solicitor-General. The names of Mr. E. James, Mr. Wilde, and Mr. Roundel Palmer, are mentioned as likely to be appointed.

appointed.
The London Times says the East Kent Directors at

of an arrangement in the form of a lease instead of a for it is announced in Paris that Mesers, Rothschild have on tracted to buy the Moreow and St. Petersburg Ra i-

The London Times says the rumor is not believed in Let dot.
The death of Thomas DeQuincy, the English opinm

The death of Thomas Declaracy, the English open dealer, took place at Editorical on Faursday. He was burn at Manchester in 1786.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The advices from Marselles mention the failure of Messis. Hingemail & Co., in the sugar trade, for about £480,000.

about £487,540.

From The Daily News (City Article) Dec.10.

The funds to-day were firm upon the deduction of the consols dividend. The remarkable firmness of the the corrols divise of. The remarkable framess of the Paris Ecurse at the late important advance is viewed with satisfaction. Polatical anxiety is stendily sabelding, and buyers, especially those of a bona lide character, are coming forward in ore freely. The demand for money to-lay was brisker.

The applications at bank were to a fair extent, but the money dealers are still emphilial to among them.

e money dealers are still enabled to supply them-

the money ocalers are some enabled to supply them-selver, without having recourse to that establishment. Bills are generally declined below 22 per cent. There were no operations in bullion at bank to-day. On Change this afternoon bills on St. Petersburg were inquired for, and higher. The rates on Austria and Hamburg were rather lower. The other exchanges

Hamburg were rather lower. The other exchanges were steady.

From The Lo-don Times (City Article). Dec. 19.

Funds of excel this morning with great steadiness at full advance of vesterday, but at the close a little tendency to flatters previled. The transactions of the day were not important, and loans on Government securities were obtained be with case at 2 2 cent.

There has been rather more demand for discount to-day, and at Bank the applications were on a sightly increased scale. A good business has been done in foreign stocks, and in most cases prices were fairly any ported.

Baring Brothers & Co.'s Circular.

Boring Brothers & Co.'s Circular.

Per Asia.]

We have had more activity in our Colons and Foreign from duce markets this week. Stoan dearer. Corress from dearbetters dail. Mossly abundant. Consots lease of shut for maney, 150 at 16 for the account. Bar Silvan, 5/13. Mexican Dollars, 5/13. Louninal. American Easters, 26, 22. Louninal Dollars, 5/13. Louninal American Easters, 26, 22. Louninal Dollars, 5/13. Louninal American Easters, 26, 22. Louninal Dollars, 5/13. Louninal American Easters, 26, 22. Louninal Dollars, 200 high shuts and the sanction were partially realized at previous ares. Hendinas silver, 3/220, 160 ordinary to fair b-14 girth, hir binth bring taken in at 4,8: Tourino silver, 3/220, 5 with adar ling black at 3/22 it good was tend for 4. Coron-count and fine qualities command high praces. 14th bare having cold at 15/10/200/1; 300 mags bahts were bought in at 45/20. Colon-count and fine quality offered for sale has been moorine. Emburship to 27 to cases 9 bible fee bags flantation Cellon at 63/200/6 for fine fine ord. to now hold, pulse, and 66/20 for the least of the colon at 63/200/6 for fine fine ord. to now hold, pulse, and 66/20 for sale fine head of sale fine for ord. And 66/20 for sale fine head of sale fine for ord. And 66/20 for sale fine for ord. And 66/20 for sale fine for ord. And 66/20 for sale fine for ord. Sale has for ord. And 66/20 for sale fine for ord. Sale has been purchased, and about 1,000 bags for so has been for of the order of the low gife, colory. A floating cargo of St. Domingo, concising of 2/20 bags Aux Cayes has been sold at 50/16 for a near port, inserted free of in 40 cents.

Mollarsham— I hele has been some inquiry for low sorts, but no sales are reported.

sales are reported.

COLUMN Start Shouthing, 124d. P.B. Tough Cake and Tile,
£112, best selected £215.

Correl would. Shouthing, 124d. P.B. Tough Cake and Tile, £1/2, to at selection £1/6.

Correl the mortest is quiet and prices without churse. Last work's an drace price of English Wheat was 41/6 on 120,020 quantum Wheat was 41/6 on 120,020 quantum Wheat sho wide; head, 44/6 to \$0. P qr. Floor, 22 w 20/9 bbl.

Corrow and and no sakes reported. At Liverpool the market is quiet sakes for the week, 42,010 beles; Mail Orleans, 14d.

HPMI-Rischag quiet; 1/00 utus at Peterburg Chean, solid for bext year's adjument to £250 £28 b/. L.o. b. Of 230 beles heather year's adjument to £250 £28 b/. L.o. b. Of 230 beles heather at according to the control of the correlation with the control of the correlation with the control of the correlation with the correlation with the for fair quality.

Then we have it doll. Eight and Bars. £5 10/, L.o. b. in Wales. Scotten Figs 10/9 for mixed Nos. on the Clyde.

Hittes—At the public sales the quantity of Fast India offered was no decayed, and of about 50/00 kips port up, the greater part sold at previous raises.

System from at £21 7/6@£21 10/.

sold at previous rates.

Sphirm fulls at \$217/63.221 10/.

Line 1. 10 at \$217/63.221 10/.

And are used on the spot were at former rates. Calcuta \$4.50.0.1 & 1, 30/6 indeed, and Bombay \$54/.

All the cargoes of Anovar' used on the coast have been sold at \$6/. 2001. 6, delivered, and cristed cargoes of Orders and Tageanor cold at \$6/. Linibed sales of Calcutta to arrive at \$1/63.45, c. f. & 1. Import for the week 6/ltd qrs. from ludge.

Line 1. Line 1. Cargo in good demand. New-York in bils. £10, Beare in bay £2/10.

Fig. 1. (2) On 1. (3) On 1. (4) On 1

usual tottos.
North - Whick Popper: 500 bags Singapore sold at 4204jd.
and 500 bags remang at 4205jd. tringer: 500 bags Bengel sold at

asty to good.

Studin-The demand for all defining qualities has been good throughout the week, and prices have a lyonced fully 1, 4 cwt. broughout the week, and prices have a lyamood fully 1, 47 cwt. Droc ry works ave comparatively indected, and have realized but a "rithing assumes upon previous rates. The private show of tritich West institu is most limited, and the total sales do not extend 7,150 blade, inclining at anction period 50 cases. Sar badoes run 30, 324.5. The public sales of rast India have been universal, comprising only 922 large flenged Corportial Date, which satisfy sold at full prices; 35/26-6/ for brown, and 44/20-9/ for id-d and good mid, yellow; 260 bags good grainy realized 49/1 to bugs tenary, 45/26-6/9/ for good unid, white, an 1,500 bags hieldy kinary 30/60-31/6 for mid to good and for some bags bledy kinary 30/60-31/6 for mid to good and for some bags work in hastary, 31/60-31/6 was paid 206 bags grainy Madras, and 1,25 bags Native, sold, the later at 31/60-10 for mid news, by ing 64/6-4/9 with deriver 2,-66 bags Fraing all sold news and law yellow at 64 wt. advance; 34/60-39/ for low and ir we to mid yellow, and the wind, to good yellow 33/60-38/. auction, 2.3% hoshets Jeva of thisse quality solit rather irregularly, \$25,16.00 jp for interior to fine brown, \$1,174.65 for low and. \$1,100 to good (1-19), and \$46, 247, for fine strong Gray and \$46, 100 to good (1-19), and \$46, 247, for fine strong Gray and \$46, 100 to good (1-19), and \$46, 247, for fine strong Gray and \$46, 100 to good itself the strong and an accordance in the property of the strong of the strong

Bigland, Athya & Co.'s Circular.

Per Aria.]
Per Aria.]
Provinces—There have been moderate sales of New Beof, at 15,0 to 90, for Frime hiese, and india Mess at 90, to 112,0; Old a citizen per exceted, though pressingly offered by holders. Pork—I mell sales of Reparted at 50; construct all the business. Barra—I be small quantity of New, per City of Bairinance, has not been enough to test our marker; the prices, 40; to 50; secondary oc cut, must be considered quality of American sells slowly at full nines, but the better supply of late made English makes all secondary qualities difficult to sell.

Lamb lequite neglected, and quotations nominal. Dealers are unplying themselves on better terms with new English and then.

Tattow—The apeculation in London appears to have broken.

Tallow-The speculation in London appears to have broken down, and buyers act with the greatest caution.

Ashus are in better demand at 27/ for Pots. Pearle is retail at 27/6.

at 27.6.

NAVAL STORES.—Further arrivals of Common Rosin have again reduced the price to 4/1 Medium qualities entirely neglected. Spirits of urpentine sells in retail at 34.

PARS.—Sales of Baltimore are reported at 5/6 in begs, and 7/6 BANK —Sales of Baltimore are reported at 6/8 in in hhds. Lineard Cank in good demand at £92/6 P tun.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA.

From Our Own Correspondent. BUENOS AVRES, Oct. 26, 1859.

In this slow country affairs begin to move. For week or so we have been in the midst of stirring events.

On the 23d of October, at daybreak, Gen. Urquiza advanced with well-arranged lines upon Gen. Mitré. The forces of the latter, numbering about 10,000 troops, were unprepared; the horses were unsaddled and unbridled, and so cautiously was the advance made, that Urquiza had surrounded them before an alarm was given. Mitre's cavalry dispersed at once, breaking through the lines and running for life. They saw the enemy covering the plain like a vast sea, being in numbers some 15,000 trong, with from 2,000 to 3,000 Indians on horse-For several hours Mitre's artillery main tained their ground, routing the artillery of Urquiza and taking prisoner Gen. Santa Cruz, the son-in law of Urquiza, and commander of the artillery.

The number of killed and wounded cannot be accurately known, but it must be very great. The their Board yesterday agreed to the proposal of the loss of Gen. Mitré cannot be far from 5,000 men from all causes—missing, dead, wounded, and fled. loss of tien. Mitré cannot be far fre

te less of the Argentine forces must be quite as great, except in the item of the fled. The particulars will doubtless reach us in a few days.

lars will deabtless reach as in a few days.

Gen. Mitre at once began a retreat toward San Nicholas, a distance of 50 miles, which he reached in fifteen hours, bringing his wounded, but leaving nearly all his cannon and stores and heavy goods of every kind, for want of horses.

To-day the remainder of his army and his wounded embarked on board the five war steamers and four

war reheoners which lay in the harbor; and they are, while I write, disembarking on the wharf at Buenes Ayres. An army is to be reorganized here, and the city is to be put in a state to resist a siege. Gen. Urquiza, meantime, has withdrawn his forces from the battle-field, and is rallying all his strength to murch upon Buenos Ayres. There are lying in this port four English war-steamers, one French war-steamer, and two brigs-of-war of the

United States.

The regular and irregular attendants upon the two armies are committing great ravages in the camp. No cattle-farmers feel safe within their reach. While order and hope continued, the Bueros Ayrean troops paid well for all they took, but

the dispersed are governed by necessity.

The Paragnayan mediation has utterly failed thus far. One effort at mediation remains. England and France have authorized their ministerial repre-sentatives here to offer mediation authoritatively. Accordingly, they have both arrived, and we shall In the English packet of to-morrow will sail

Schor Berges, the Paraguayan Commissioner to the United States. It is not likely that he will take with him such a body guard, or such a band of 30 nusicians, or such a force of surgeons, as his confrere, the sen of the President, has brought here.

Lieutenant Maurice of the Argentine fleet fell in the effort to pass Martin Garcin, Oct. 14, and was buried the next day. On Oct. 23, Gen. Urquiza is-sued a decree giving his body the grade of Colonel, and has named one of his ships-of-war after him,
"Colonel Maurice."
The foreign vessels now in this port can land 800

marines if necessary for the defense of foreigners, In case of the enemy entering this city this will be done, to guard all the Consulate offices, the Custom-House, and the Bank.

DEATH OF THOMAS DE QUINCEY.

The death of the celebrated English opium-eater is anneunced in the advices by the last European acrival, as having taken place at Edinburgh, on Thursday, the Sth of December. For several months past he had resided in that city, instead of his rural home at Lapwade, chiefly for the purpose of sup-rintending the complete edition of his works now passing through the press of the Messrs. Hogg. His health had been seriously affected for some weeks, although with his habits of a confirmed invalid, no apprehension of his speedy death was entertained by his friends, until very recently. The Sectsman says that "almost till the very last his perceptions were as vivid, his interest in knowledge and aff irs as keen as ever; and while his bodily frame, wasted by suffering and thought, day by day, faded and shrunk, his mind retained unimpaired its characteristic capaciousness, activity and scureness Within a week or two before his death he talked readily, and with all that delicacy of discrimination of which his conversation partook equally with his writings, of such matters as occupied public attention; dispaying to much of elasticity and power that even those who had the rare privilege of seeing him to those latter days were startled and shocked by the seeming suddenness of his death." Thomas De Quincey was born in a suburb of Manchester, iq 1786, and was consequently in the seventy-third year of his age, at the time of his death. He was principally known by the graphic autobiographical sketches, which, under the title of " Confessions of an English Opium Ester," so vividly portray his illusions and sufferings while under the influence of that pernicious drug. His other voluminous writings, which embrace a vast range of subjects, and are remarkable for their ponderous erucition, and ambitious style, are familiar to many of our readers from the excellent Boston edition commenced in 1851.

MOLIDAY PRESENTS.

BOOKS. Perhaps the most appropriate and the most highlyberished gift which one friend can present to another

at Christmas time, is a handsome, substantial book.

American Publishers are remarkably enterprising in manufacturing elegant books for holiday presents, and a choice stock of such may be found at the following places:

D. APPLETON & Co., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway. W. A. Townend & Co., No. 46 Walker street. E. H. BITLER & Co., No. 137 South Fourth street, Philadel

phin. G. P. Petnam, No. 115 Nassau street. G. P. Petram, No. 115 Nassau street.

T. B. Patranson & Bros. (Dickens's Works), No. 236 Chest-nut street, Philadelphia.

Clark, Applia & Shith, No. 8 Park row.

M. DOOLADY, No. 49 Walker street. HENRY LYON, No. 37 Bleecker street. WILLIER & ROGERS, corner Liberty and Nessau streets.
WILLIS P. HAZARD, No. 724 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. H DENTER & Co., No. 113 Nassan street. CORNELL & Co. (Gifts), No. 36 Howard street

DICK & FITTUMBALD, No. 18 Ann street.

EGHERT M. DE WILT, Nos. 160 and 162 Nassau street.

THAYPE & ELDRIDGE, Nos. 114 and 116 Washington street, IVISON & PHINNEY, Nos. 48 and 50 Walker street. A. B. Burdick, No. 143 Nassau street.
Tikenor & Firlds, No. 135 Washington street, Boston.
CRUSLEY, Bicks & Co., No. 117 Washington street, Boston.

SHELDON & Co., No. 1:5 Nassau street.

SCHIRKER, No. 124 Grand street.
PHINNEY, BLAKEMAN & MASON, No. 61 Walker street. DEREY & JACKSOP, No. 119 Nassau street. Euro & Carleton, No. 130 Grand street, near Broadway.

P. M. HAYERTY (Operas), No. 112 Fulton street.

Refere a latestron, jr. (Christmas Story by Theodore Parker)

No. 112 Washington street, Boston.

CHARLES S. FRANCIS & Co., No. 554 Broadway. THOMAS NELSON & SONS, No. 13t Nassau street.
D. W. Evans & Co. (Gifts and Books), No. 677 Broadway. T. J. Chours, No. 699 Broadway. Price's Standard and Gift Books, No. 894 Broadway. ROBERT CARTER & BROS. (Theological), No. 520 Broadway Hown & Frant, No. 76 Bowery.

A Mary No. 287 Eleecker stre T. O. H. P. BURNHAM, No. 143 Washington street, Boston. MANPER BROTHERS, Pearl street. HICKLING, SWAN & BREWER, No. 131 Washington street, Boston.

CHILDS & PEYERSON, Philadelphia. M. FILINGER & Co., No. 33 Maiden Lane. Janes Miller, No. 466 Broadway. Fowler & Wells, No. 28 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

A bandsome silk dress, or a cloak, or small assortment of various articles to be found in a dry-goods store, will generally prove a very acceptable present to make to a lady friend. Ladies may also find at the same establishments very desirable articles to present to gentlemen. The firms mentioned below have well selected stocks, and will be happy to show them to customers:

CURRING, SIMPSON & ARRITRONG, Nos. 279, 281 and 293 Brotsiway.
CHARLES ERARD & Co., No. 201 Grand street. J. J. BENSON'S, No. 310 Canal street. (Clouks.)
A. T. STRWART & Co., corner of Broadway and Chamber

Lu Bouvillium Buovugus, No. 305 Canal street. BRIGHAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.
BAILET, FARRINGTON & LESLIE, No. 623 Broadway. CHARLES STREET & Co., No. 475 Broadway. PAREN'S, No. 239 Stath avenue, corner Twenty-foarth street.

W. Jackson, No. 551 Broadway. Groken Bullin, No. 361 Broadway. ETRANG, ADRIANCE & Co., No. 255 Broadway.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co., Canal, corner of Mercer. EDWARD LAMBERT & Co., No. 335 Broadway.

LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 457 Broadway, Nos. 255 to 261

Frand street, and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine street. A. BANKIN & Co. (Hosiery, &c.), No. 687 Broadway, and No.

PERIODICALS. A year's subscription to any one of the following pe-

odicals would be not only an entertaining, but an estructive gift. Commence with the new year: NEW-YORK LEDGER, Robert Bonner, No. 44 Ann street. KRW-YORK WREELY, Street & Smith, No. 22 Beekman street AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Orange Judd, No. 189 Water-st. TELEGRAPH AND PREACHER, C. Partridge, No. 37 Park row

THE STAR MOSTREY, Beale & Adams, No. 187 William street NEW YORK MERCURY, Canldwell, Southworth & Whitney

No. 22 * price street. Biston Wheren Thavellen, Worthiopton, Finders & Co., No. 31 State errect, Boston.
Selestiffe Anenican, Munn & Co., No. 87 Park row.

VANITY FAIR (humorous), Frank J. Thompson, 118 Names et. New-York Jallethated News, No. 65 Aug street. Frank Levila's Jallethated Nawspaper, 19 Frankfort et. Persone Managing, W. H. Bidwell, No. 5 Rockman etc. Extensionerer, John A. Gray, Jacob street, near Frankfort.

HALFER'S MAGATINE, Harper Bros. PARPER'S WEEKLY, Harper Bros.
LOUS' AND GIRLS' OWN MAGAZINE, Wm. L. Jones, Marthay. MERRY'S MUSEUM, J. N. Stearns & Co., No. 116 Nassan stonet. STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS.

A good selection of stereoscopic views are very entertaining, as well as instructive. Children bave a great fancy for them. They may be found, with quartities of other arricles, at the following places: LONDON STREEDS COPIC CO., No. 534 Broadway. D. Appleton & Co., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway. PRENITCE'S, No. 66 Nassau street. E. ANTHONY, No. 308 Broadway.
MARCHY & WHITON, No. 111 Folton street.

STATIONERY.
Ladies have, too many of them, a peculiar knack of scattering their writing materials all over, and never knowing where to find pen, ink, or paper, when most desired. If you were to present to your "adored one" to elegant portfolio or writing-desk containing a choice resortment of stationery, you may chance to get those "cent letters" a little of ener. Should you wish to try the experiment, the tellowing firms will show you an secrits of goods that cannot fail to please:

J. A. H. HAVEROUCK & Co , Nos. 174 and 176 Parl street. SAMURI RAYNOR (Pay Envelopes), No. 116 William street, FRANCIS & LOUTERI, No. 45 Malden lane.

CONFECTIONERY.

Of course the children must find their stockings full of candies and sweetments on Christmas morning, and the Christmas dinner must be garnished with cakes and jellies. Anything you may want in this line may be found at either of the following places:

LECONPIR'S, No. 135 Greenwich street.
BILLY & Co., corper of Chambers and Hudson streets.
PRIFE Coopen (Jellies, isingless, &c.), No. 17 Burling slip. MENDES (Chocolates and Sagar Toys), No. 645 Broadway. SEWING-MACHINES.

There are hundreds of poor sowing girls in this city to whom a sewing-machine would seem a godsend; and there are a good many mothers who have their children's clothes to make, as well as their own, who would rejoice exceed ugly over such a Christmas gift. Read the names and numbers below where you can fit d just such a machine as you like:

GROVER & BAKER, No. 495 Broadway, WHERIER & WILSON, No. 505 Broadway. J. M. SINGER & Co., No. 458 Broadway. THE ELEREMA (D. J. LEVY), No. 429 Broadway. CHANDION (I. D. TOWSLEY), No. 411 Broadway. GROCERIES, FRUIT, ETC.

A choice stock of groceries may be found at either of the following places, and you all know that they are indispersable to the enjoyment of the holidays. Kingsford's Oswego Starch, E. N. KELLOGO & Co., No. 196

Fulton street.

Rogens' Coffee and Spice Mills, No. 192 South street. Figlish Pickles, RICHARDSON & McLEOD, Malden-lane, Glepfield Patent Starch, IRAGE BUCHANAN & Co., No. 18

JOHN DWIGHT & Co., No. 11 Old Slip, Hanover Square.

FURNITURE.

Who is there that does not want some new article of furniture to secure his or her comfort for the Winter? A nice easy chair would please mother on Christmas as much as a new parlor set would delight your wife. Every style and quality of farnisure, and various other articles required in every house, may be found at the

Places following: Wm. HEREBT, No. 150 Wooster street. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal street. W. FISHER & Co., No. 652 Broadway. FILIPTIC BED SPRING Co., No. 3'8 Broadway.

HARRINGTON'S PATENT CARPET LINING, No. 62 Warren Baldwin & Johnston, No. 68 Maiden Lane. CUMBINGS'S PATENT COAL ASD SIFTEM, Nos. 420 and 423

Fourth avenue.

Union Light and Safety Self-Generating Cas Lamp,

No. 420 Broadway.
PANCY GOODS AND PERFUMERY. If you want to make a present of some fancy will be happy to furnish you with what you may de

DUPUY'S, No. 609 Eresdway.

Harding & Street, ("bimbles), No. 13 Wall street.

John H. Griffin, No. 57 Verey street, (Euttons, Pins, &c.)

C. F. Newton, (Gold and Silver Pencils), No. 717 Broadway.

Batcheron's Hair Dye, &c., No. 233 Broadway.

FOUNTAIN & Co., (East India and China Goods), No. 653 Broadway. FURS, ROBES, ETC. Some beautiful seasonable Fars for ladier wear,

and comfortable Robes for gentlemen's use may be found as noted below. A more acceptable present than a set of Furs could hardly be devised: F. Bong, No. 44 Maiden lane. FRANCIS LANDRY, No. 618 Broadway. S. GAGE, No. 49 Broadway. LECTOLD LANG, No. 39 Maiden lane. Vm. Mosnu, No. 41 Maiden lane. Mark J. King, No. 54 Broadway. Errich & Pucknun, No. 47 Maiden lane, Jour J. Herron, No. 510 Canal street.

MUSIC, PIANOS, &C.

A good Piano is one of the choicest presents. The foliowing are well-known dealers and manufacturors:
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.
FIRTH, POND, & Co., No. 547 Broadway. OLIVER DITSON & Co., Boston. H. B. Dodworth, No. 6 Aster Place, S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway.
A. F. THOMPSON, No. 486 Broadway.
G. & H. BARNONE, No. 548 Bleecker street.
HAINER BROTHERS, No. 626 Broadway.
CHICKERING & SOR. No. 696 Broadway.
J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 848 Broadway. HAIRLYON BROTHERS, No. 99 Prince street.

Courdends street.
T. H. CHANKERS, Bible House, Eighth st. and Fourthers. RAYEN, BACON & Co., No. 125 Grand street. WR. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway. V F. HARRISON, No. 357 Canal street. ETEIRWAT & SUNS, Nos 22 and 84 Walker street. BARBERIE & ELOORFIELD, No. 173 Grand street. Our Musical Friend, No. 107 Nassas street. AI BERT WERER, No. 155 West Broadway. BERNARD & FARREGURTTES, Jr. (Alexandre Organ), No. 300

LIGHTE & BRADBURIS, No. 421 Broome street, and No. 20

COURNEOVEN MUSIC STORE, No. 856 Broadway. CUTIERY, HARDWARE, &C. Exclish Skavns, Alfred W. Woodham.
E. V. Harghwoot & Co., Nos. 483, 480, and 492 Broadway.
W. J. F. Dailky & Co., No. 631 Broadway.

MILLINERY. TUCKER (Bridal sets, &c.), Nos 361 and 589 Broadway

TOYS.

Youth's Chemical Cabinets - E. KRLINT, No. 116 John street. PICTURES AND DRAWING MATERIALS.

G. Q. COLTON (Court of Death), No. 37 Park row. W. SCHALE, No. 629 Broadway. WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, No. 253 Broadway. Gerrit & Co., No. 366 Broadway.

READY-MADE CLOTHING. N. A. KNAPP, No. 19 Courtisandt street. BALDWIN'S ESTABLISHMENT, Nos. 76 and 72 Bowery. P. L. ROGERS & Co., corner of Fulton and Nassau et DEVLIE & Co., Broadway, corner of Murray.

GRORGE E. L. HYATT, No. 278 Canal street and No. 31 Hou-T. H. & J. E. CONKLING, No. 33 Courtland: street. BIRAN ANDERSON, sign of the Golden Eagle, Rowery, near

Hester street. CURTAINS.

CURTAINS.

SOLORON & HART, No. 389 Broadway.
TRIMMINGS.

ELER'S, No. 382 Broadway.
BOOTS AND SHOES.

JRYPKES (Ledies' French), No. 573 Broadway.

Erorne Ferris (Bootmaker), No. 31 Nassan street.
JOHN L. WATKINS (all kinds), No. 114 Folton street. CORSETS AND SKIRTS.

Mrs. Gaynon, No. 843 Broadway.

Mme Danonsst, No. 275 Broadway, No. 220 Canal street,
and No. 256 Bow sty.

BROOKLYS STREE Spring Co., No. 9 Ferman street, Brooklyn.

HATS AND CAPS.

CORRLIN SMITH, No. 529 Broadway. GENIN'S BARARH, Nos. 507 Sing 512 Broadway. KROZ'S, No. 212 Broadway. LEART & Co., Astor House.